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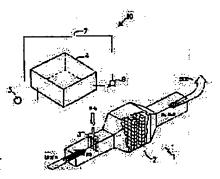
YAJIMÁ SHIRO

(54) ACTIVITY REGENERATING METHOD OF CATALYST FOR ELIMINATING NITROGENOXIDES AND DEVICE THEREFOR

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an activity regenerating method for regenerating the activity of a catalyst for eliminating nitrogen oxides by washing a spent catalyst for deNOx with a chemical relatively inexpensive and easily handleable and to provide a device therefor.

SOLUTION: In the activity regenerating method of the deNOx catalyst regenerating the activity of the deNOx catalyst in which deNOx rate is deteriorated by sticking of Na and K contents thereto when used at a heavy oil burning boiler and increased in an SO3 conversion due to sticking of vanadium content contained in a fuel, the deNOx catalyst is washed with 0.1-30% circuit acid aq. soln. and 0.1-20% sulfuric acid aq. soln.





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The amount of [which Na and K minutes adhere by use in a heavy ***** boiler etc., and a rate of denitrification falls, and is contained in a fuel] vanadium adheres, and it is \$03. An activity playback method of a denitrification catalyst characterized by to wash the above-mentioned denitrification catalyst 0.1 to 30% in a citricacid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution in an activity playback method of a denitrification catalyst which reproduces a denitrification catalyst for which an invert ratio rose.

[67] m 2] Na which washed with water before the above-mentioned 0.1 - 30% citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 -20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution washed the above-mentioned denitrification catalyst, and adhered to the abovementioned catalyst, an activity playback method of a denitrification catalyst according to claim 1 of removing K minutes.

[Claim 3] The amount of [which is contained in a fuel characterized by providing the following] vanadium adheres, and it is SO3. An activity regenerative apparatus of a denitrification catalyst which reproduces engine performance and activity of a denitrification catalyst with which an invert ratio rose A washing tub filled with a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution 0.1 to 30% while holding the abovementioned denitrification catalyst A penetrant remover supply means to supply a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution to the above-mentioned washing tub as a penetrant remover 0.1 to 30% A penetrant remover circulation means to circulate through the above-mentioned penetrant remover

[Translation done.]



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the activity playback method and equipment of a denitrification catalyst which the denitrification catalyst of a denitrification plant is washed [equipment] and reproduce the activity. Elution of Na which washed the denitrification catalyst with water first and adhered to the catalyst especially, and the K minutes is carried out. Next, it is related with the activity playback mode and equipment of a denitrification catalyst which are made to carry out elution of the part for the vanadium which washed this denitrification catalyst 0.1 to 30% in the citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution, and adhered to the catalyst, and reproduce a catalyst.

[Description of the Prior Art] In the boiler combustion system which uses coal, a fuel oil, etc. as a fuel, in order to remove the nitrogen oxides (NOX) in exhaust gas, a denitrification plant is prepared in the latter part of a boiler. In a denitrification plant, the denitrification catalyst which uses titanium oxide as a principal component is formed in a honeycomb configuration, ammonia (reducing agent) is poured in into exhaust gas in the upstream of this denitrification catalyst, NOX (mainly NO) is returned to nitrogen by ammonia, and denitrification is performed because exhaust gas passes a catalyst bed (refer to drawing 1).

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] however, the vanadium contained in a fuel when using fuels, such as high heavy oil of a sulfur content, -- (-- the amount of V) comes flying, and it adheres and accumulates the inside of exhaust gas in the catalyst of the above-mentioned denitrification plant -- SO3 an invert ratio (rate by which SO2 is converted into SO3) -- with time -- going up -- SO3 near a denitrification plant outlet Concentration rises. SO3 in the exhaust gas discharged from a denitrification plant When concentration rises, exhaust gas temperature is SO3. When it falls below in an acid dew point, while causing the corrosion (acid corrosion) of a latter duct etc. Survival No SO3 The acid ammonium sulfate (NH4 HSO4) reacted and generated adheres to GAH etc., and dust lock out is caused, or the acid ammonium sulfate of the shape of fume which was not able to be removed by EP serves as white smoke, and causes the problem of being discharged from a chimney.

[0004] Moreover, when alkalinity, such as Na in a boiler fuel and K, is adhered and accumulated in a catalyst, the problem that poisoning of the catalyst is carried out and the denitrification activity falls arises. And the denitrification performance degradation by adhesion of this alkalinity and SO3 by adhesion for above-mentioned vanadium The rise of an invert ratio is the main factors of an activity (engine performance) fall of a denitrification catalyst.

[0005] Therefore, although the denitrification engine performance of a denitrification catalyst in which activity fell in this way needed to be recovered, in the former, it was common to only have exchanged a used catalyst for a new article, and to have aimed at the solution in question. However, there is a defect that an economic burden is large, in this case. Moreover, oxalic acid has toxicity, and since COD (chemical oxygen demand) is also high, the waste water treatment is not easy for it, although the method of reproducing by washing a used catalyst with other organicacid solutions, such as oxalic acid, is tried (JP,4-21545,B).

[0006] Then, the purpose of this invention is offering the activity playback method and equipment of a denitrification catalyst which wash a used denitrification catalyst and reproduce the activity with drugs with comparatively easy a low price and processing.

100071

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose invention of claim 1 The amount of [which Na and K minutes adhere by use in a heavy ****** boiler etc., and a rate of denitrification falls, and is contained in a fuel] vanadium adheres, and it is SO3. In an activity playback method of a denitrification catalyst which reproduces a denitrification catalyst for which an invert ratio rose It is constituted so that a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution may wash the above-mentioned denitrification catalyst 0.1 to 30%.

[0008] Before invention of claim 2 washes the above-mentioned denitrification catalyst in the above-mentioned 0.1 - 30% citric-acid aqueous solution, and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution, it is washed with water, and it is constituted so that Na adhering to the above-mentioned catalyst and K minutes may be removed.

[0009] The amount of [which is contained in a fuel] vanadium adheres, and invention of claim 3 is SO3. In an activity regenerative apparatus of a denitrification catalyst which reproduces engine performance and activity of a denitrification catalyst with which an invert ratio rose A washing tub filled with a citric-acid aqueous solution and

activity regenerative apparatus of a denitrification catalyst which reproduces engine performance and activity of a denitrification catalyst with which an invert ratio rose A washing tub filled with a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution 0.1 to 30% while holding the above-mentioned denitrification catalyst, It has a penetrant remover supply means to supply a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution to the above-mentioned washing tub as a penetrant remover 0.1 to 30%, and a penetrant remover circulation means to circulate through the above-mentioned penetrant remover, and is constituted.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, an accompanying drawing explains the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention.

[0011] In the boiler combustion system which uses coal, a fuel oil, gas, etc. as a fuel, in order to remove the nitrogen oxides (NOX) in exhaust gas, a denitrification plant is prepared in the latter part of a boiler. Such a denitrification plant 1 is roughly shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. The boiler which is not illustrated is connected to the upstream of a denitrification plant 1, and many equipments (an air heater, EP, a desulfurizing plant, or chimney) of the latter part which is not illustrated as well as the downstream are connected to it.

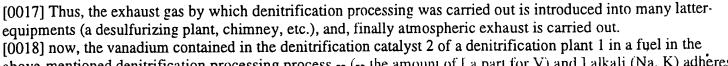
[0012] The denitrification catalyst 2 which uses titanium oxide as a principal component is held in a catalyst basket (not shown), and is installed in the interior of a denitrification plant 1. Moreover, in the entrance section of a denitrification plant 1, it is NH3. It connects so that an injector 3 may be illustrated, and it is NH3. An injector 3 is constituted so that ammonia may be poured in into the exhaust gas introduced into a denitrification plant 1 through the duct of the denitrification plant 1 entrance section.

[0013] A denitrification plant 1 is adjoined and the washing tub 4 for washing a used denitrification catalyst is installed (refer to drawing 1). When washing the denitrification catalyst 2 (this washing), a penetrant remover supply means 5 to supply a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution to the washing tub 4 as a penetrant remover 0.1 to 30% is connected to the washing tub 4. In addition, it may separate into a citric-acid aqueous solution supply means (not shown) to supply a citric-acid aqueous solution for this penetrant remover supply means 5 0.1 to 30%, and a sulfuric-acid aqueous solution supply means (not shown) to supply a sulfuric-acid aqueous solution 0.1 to 20%, and, of course, you may constitute. A penetrant remover circulation means 7 to circulate through the penetrant remover in the washing tub 4 through a pump 8 is formed in the washing tub 4 so that it may be illustrated.

[0014] Each above-mentioned means 5, 7, and 8 of accompanying in this washing tub 4 and this constitute the denitrification catalytic activity regenerative apparatus 10 of this invention.

[0015] In addition, what this denitrification catalytic activity regenerative apparatus 10 is constituted movable, and may move this to the location which adjoined the denitrification plant 1 only when washing the denitrification catalyst 2 of a denitrification plant 1 is natural. Moreover, the denitrification catalytic activity regenerative apparatus 10 of this invention may be installed in the location distant from the denitrification plant 1, and you may wash by transporting the denitrification catalyst 2 which removed from the denitrification plant 1 to the denitrification catalytic activity regenerative apparatus 10.

[0016] The exhaust gas which the fuel burned and occurred is introduced into a denitrification plant 1. At this time, it is NH3. By the injector 3, it is NH3 to exhaust gas. It is poured in. Exhaust gas and NH3 which were introduced into the denitrification plant 1 Denitrification catalysts, such as titanium oxide, are contacted in the denitrification catalyst 2. Then, nitrogen oxides (NOX) and NH3 which are contained in exhaust gas By contacting a denitrification catalyst, NOX (mainly NO) is NH3. It is returned to nitrogen and denitrification is performed.



above-mentioned denitrification processing process -- (-- the amount of [a part for V) and] alkali (Na, K) adheres, and the denitrification activity of a catalyst is reduced as mentioned above.

[0019] Then, in the activity playback method of the denitrification catalyst of this invention, playback of the activity of the denitrification catalyst to which activity (engine performance) fell is aimed at by washing and removing V minutes and Na which adhered to the denitrification catalyst 2 with the above-mentioned denitrification catalytic activity regenerative apparatus 10, and K minutes (a part for Na being called hereafter). Hereafter, the method is explained.

[0020] First, a crane etc. performs soot dust removal (Ayr blow) according the denitrification catalyst 2 to which the amount of Na etc. adhered and catalytic activity fell to an air blow, and preliminary washing by water as a dead work before ejection and washing from a denitrification plant 1 for V minutes. The soot dust adhering to a catalyst (denitrification) 2 etc. is removed by the Ayr blow, and the alkalinity for Na etc. is eluted by preliminary washing by water.

[0021] The catalyst 2 removed in a part for soot dust and Na etc. is moved in the washing tub 4 next. By the penetrant remover supply means 5, a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution are supplied as a penetrant remover in the washing tub 4 0.1 to 30%. Of course at this time, a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution may be supplied in the washing tub 4 with a respectively separate supply means 0.1 to 30%. It circulates through the penetrant remover supplied in the washing tub 4 suitably through a pump 8 with the penetrant remover circulation means 7, and, as a result, a catalyst 2 is effectively washed by the penetrant remover (this washing).

[0022] In this above-mentioned washing, if a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution are supplied to the washing tub 4 0.1 to 30%, the ambient atmosphere of acidity and reducibility will be brought about in the washing tub 4. In the ambient atmosphere of this acidity and reducibility, since it is easy to ionize vanadium and it becomes as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, it is ionized and eluted by the amount of [adhering to a catalyst 2] vanadium, and V etc. minutes etc. is removed from a catalyst 2 as a result. Moreover, a part for Na which was not able to be removed by preliminary washing etc. is certainly removed by this washing of this. [0023] As mentioned above, as for the concentration of the citric-acid aqueous solution used in this washing, it is desirable that it is 0.1 - 30%, and, as for the concentration of a sulfuric-acid aqueous solution, on the other hand, it is desirable that it is 0.1 - 20%. Moreover, although washing time amount has a 0.5 to 7 time capacity suitable for 0.1 - 4 hours, and a solid-liquid ratio (washing) (volume of the volume/catalyst of a solution), these conditions may be suitably changed with the condition of the catalyst washed, the concentration of a penetrant remover, etc. About the temperature at the time of washing, ordinary temperature -60 degree C is desirable.

[0024] Under the conditions of [to drawing 2] solid-liquid ratio 3 or 7, washing temperature [of 60 degrees C], and washing time amount 2 hours for this washing of this, 1) Only a citric-acid aqueous solution only a citric-acid aqueous solution solid-liquid ratio 3 and 210% 4% The solid-liquid ratio 3, a 310% citric-acid aqueous solution +4.6% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution, the solid-liquid ratio 3, +10% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution of 415% citric-acid aqueous solutions, the solid-liquid ratio 3, +10% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution of 515% citric-acid aqueous solutions, An experimental result when six patterns of the solid-liquid ratio 3 perform only a citric-acid aqueous solution solid-liquid ratio 7 and 620% is a rate regeneration rate of denitrification, and SO3. An invert ratio regeneration rate and catalyst V2 O5 The rate of washing is shown.

[0025] Incidentally, it is [0026].

[Equation 1]

[0027] It comes out.

[0028] In all the cases of six experiment patterns, the rate regeneration rate of denitrification was 100% so that clearly from drawing 2. That is, it became clear that alkalinity, such as Na2 O adhering to a catalyst 2, was removed nearly completely by preliminary washing and this washing. Moreover, when a catalyst 2 is washed 15% by +10% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution of citric-acid aqueous solutions, and the solid-liquid ratio 3, and when it washes 15% by 10% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution of citric-acid aqueous solutions, and the solid-liquid ratio 7, it sets [both], and it is SO3. An invert ratio regeneration rate is 83% or more and catalyst V2 O5. The good result of 84.9% in the rate of washing is obtained.

[0029] That is, when the citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution were used 0.1 to 30% and this washing is performed based on the activity playback method of the denitrification catalyst of this invention, after carrying out preliminary washing of the denitrification catalyst with water, It is SO3, while the outstanding cleaning effect which equals washing using conventional oxalic acid is brought about and the rate of denitrification is recovered to 100%. An invert ratio decreases greatly and it is SO3. Also in an invert ratio, it returns to the fresh condition before use mostly (reproduced).

[0030] In addition, in the gestalt of this operation, although the air blow as a dead work of this washing and preliminary washing are performed outside the washing tub 4, of course, this may be performed within the washing tub 4, after installing a catalyst 2 in the washing tub 4. Moreover, of course, other circulation means other than circulation with a pump may be used as a penetrant remover circulation means 7 to circulate through the penetrant remover in the washing tub 4.

[0031] After this washing is performed as mentioned above and the removal for V minutes and Na etc. is completed, the denitrification catalyst 2 is again washed bywater. The sulfuric acid which may have adhered to the denitrification (sulfuric-acid aqueous solution should be used and fold by this washing) catalyst 2 is washed out by the (rinse). After a rinse is completed, it takes out and dries with a crane etc. from the washing tub 4 (air drying). The denitrification catalyst 2 which desiccation ended is again installed in a denitrification plant 1. [0032] In addition, of course, various modification of drying within the washing (rinse liquid having been drained) tub 4, or drying quickly with a dryer (not shown) about an above-mentioned rinse and desiccation, is possible. [0033] As mentioned above, according to the activity regenerative apparatus of the activity playback method of the denitrification catalyst of this invention, and the denitrification catalyst based on this First wash with water the denitrification catalyst of the denitrification plant to which the amount of V minute, Na, etc. adhered, and activity fell, and a part for Na etc. is removed. Next, by a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution washing this catalyst 0.1 to 30%, and removing V etc. minutes etc., it is SO3 of a denitrification catalyst. While reducing an invert ratio, the rate of denitrification can be raised, and the activity of a catalyst can be recovered nearly completely. that is, SO (it went up)3 of a used denitrification catalyst to which activity fell by the activity playback method of the denitrification catalyst of this invention an invert ratio and (it fell) the rate of denitrification -- SO3 of a fresh denitrification catalyst With an invert ratio and the rate of denitrification, mostly, it can until [comparable] fall or can improve. [0034]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, in short, according to the activity playback method and equipment of a denitrification catalyst concerning this invention, the effect which was excellent in the following is brought about. [0035] (1) The amount of vanadium adheres and it is SO3. By washing the used denitrification catalyst for which

the invert ratio rose using a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution 0.1 to 30%, the amount of vanadium ionizes easily and it is eluted from a catalyst. Consequently, SO3 of the washed catalyst An invert ratio falls sharply and is reproduced with the high regeneration rate of about 84% by the condition near a fresh catalyst. Therefore, SO3 The corrosion of the duct with which an increment becomes a cause and takes place, and generating of an acid ammonium sulfate are prevented.

[0036] (2) the alkalinity for Na etc. adheres, and by washing with water the used (namely, activity -- having fallen) denitrification catalyst which carried out denitrification performance degradation, alkalinity is eluted and it is removed from a catalyst. Consequently, the rate of denitrification of the washed catalyst improves to the same extent as a fresh denitrification catalyst.

[0037] (3) The citric acid used in the method of this invention is a harmless organic acid, and excels the conventional method using strong toxic oxalic acid etc. also in this point.

[0038] (4) Although the processing after washing is simple (only a rinse and air drying by water) in the case of this invention which washes a catalyst 0.1 to 30% in a citric-acid aqueous solution and 0.1 - 20% sulfuric-acid aqueous solution, it is very high rate regeneration rate (100%) of denitrification and SO3. Invert ratio regeneration rate (84.0%) It is obtained. On the other hand, in order to attain the desired rate regeneration rate of denitrification in the case of the conventional method using oxalic acid etc., after sinking the washed catalyst into the solution of the tungsten compound which is a catalytic activity component and making a tungsten compound support, it is necessary to calcinate for fixing and the direction of the denitrification catalytic activity playback method of this in action is excellent also in this point.

[Translation done.]

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CPY - ISHI

DC - E36 J04

DR - 1784-U 1901-U

FS - CPI

IC - B01D53/86; B01D53/94; B01D53/96; B01J21/06; B01J21/20; B01J38/60

MC - E11-Q02 E31-H01 J04-E05 N06

M3 - [01] A423 A940 C730 M411 M730 M903 Q421 Q508

- [02] C107 C108 C520 C730 C800 C801 C802 C803 C804 C807 M411 M424 M740 M750 M903 M904 M910 N163 Q431 Q436 R013; R01901-X; 1901-U

- [03] C107 C108 C307 C520 C730 C800 C801 C802 C803 C804 C807 M411 M424 M740 M750 M903 M904 M910 N163 Q431 Q436 R013; R01784-X; 1784-U

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PR - JP19960323056 19961203

XA - C1998-118593

XIC - B01D-053/86; B01D-053/94; B01D-053/96; B01J-021/06; B01J-021/20; B01J-038/60

AB - J10156192 The method involves cleaning a denitrifying catalyst (2) using 0.1-30% of aqueous citric acid and 0.1-20% of aqueous sulphuric acid. Due to cleaning, vanadium adhering to the catalyst melts and SO3 invert ratio is also reduced. The reduction in denitrification rate is prevented.

- ADVANTAGE - The method prevents reduction in denitrification rate.

- (Dwg.1/3)

CN - R01901-X R01784-X

DRL - 1901-U 1784-U

IW - REGENERATE METHOD DENITRIFICATION CATALYST EXHAUST GAS DENITRIFICATION PLANT BOILER CLEAN DENITRIFICATION CATALYST AQUEOUS CITRIC ACID AQUEOUS SULPHURIC ACID

IKW - REGENERATE METHOD DENITRIFICATION CATALYST EXHAUST GAS DENITRIFICATION PLANT BOILER CLEAN DENITRIFICATION CATALYST AQUEOUS CITRIC ACID AQUEOUS SULPHURIC ACID

NC - 001

OPD - 1996-12-03

ORD - 1998-06-16

PAW - (ISHI) ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY IND

TI - Regeneration method for denitrifying catalyst used in exhaust gas denitrification plant for boiler - involves cleaning denitrifying catalyst using aqueous citric acid and aqueous sulphuric acid

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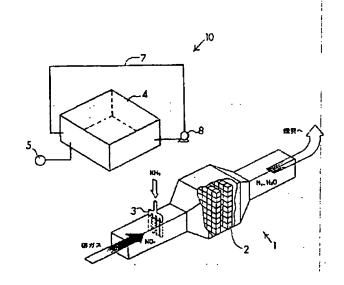
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(54) 【発明の名称】 脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及び装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 本発明の課題は、比較的廉価かつ処理の容易な薬剤によって使用済み脱硝触媒の洗浄を行い、その活性を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及び装置を提供することである。

【解決手段】 重質油焚きボイラ等での使用によりNa、K分が付着して脱硝率が低下し、また燃料中に含まれるバナジウム分が付着してSO3 転化率が上昇した脱硝触媒を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法において、上記脱硝触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20% 硫酸水溶液で洗浄する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重質油焚きボイラ等での使用によりNa, K分が付着して脱硝率が低下し、また燃料中に含まれるバナジウム分が付着してSO。 転化率が上昇した脱硝触媒を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法において、上記脱硝触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で洗浄することを特徴とする脱硝触媒の活性再生方法。

【請求項2】 上記脱硝触媒を上記0.1 ~30%クエン酸 水溶液及び0.1 ~20%硫酸水溶液で洗浄する前に水で洗 浄し、上記触媒に付着したNa, K分を除去する請求項 1記載の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法。

【請求項3】 燃料中に含まれるバナジウム分が付着してSO。転化率が上昇した脱硝触媒の性能及び活性を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生装置において、上記脱硝触媒を収容すると共に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で満たされる洗浄槽と、上記洗浄槽に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とを洗浄液として供給する洗浄液供給手段と、上記洗浄液を循環する洗浄液循環手段とを備えたことを特徴とする脱硝触媒の活性再生装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、脱硝装置の脱硝触媒を洗浄してその活性を再生させる脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及び装置に係り、特に、脱硝触媒を先ず水で洗浄して触媒に付着したNa. K分を溶出させ、次にこの脱硝触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で洗浄して触媒に付着したバナジウム分を溶出させて触媒を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及び装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】石炭、重油等を燃料とするボイラ燃焼システムにおいては、排ガス中の窒素酸化物(NO_x)を除去するため、ボイラの後段に脱硝装置が設けられる。脱硝装置内には、酸化チタンを主成分とする脱硝触媒がハニカム形状に形成され、この脱硝触媒の上流でアンモニア(還元剤)を排ガス中に注入し、排ガスが触媒層を通過することで、NO_x(主にNO)がアンモニアによって窒素に還元されて、脱硝が行われる(図1参照)。【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、硫黄分の高い重質油等の燃料を使用する場合、燃料中に含まれるバナジウム(V)分が排ガス中を飛来して上記の脱硝装置の触媒に付着して蓄積することにより、SO。転化率(SO2がSO3に転化される率)が経時的に上昇し、脱硝装置出口付近でのSO3濃度が上昇する。脱硝装置から排出される排ガス中のSO3濃度が上昇すると、排ガス温度がSO3の酸露点以下に下がったとき後段のダ

とSO₃ とが反応して生成した酸性硫安(NH₄ HSO₄)がGAH等に付着してダスト閉塞を引き起こした。 り、EPで除去しきれなかったヒューム状の酸性硫安が 白煙となって煙突から排出される等の問題の原因とな る。

【0004】また、ボイラ燃料中のNa, K等のアルカリ分が触媒に付着して蓄積することにより、触媒が被毒されてその脱硝活性が低下するという問題が生じる。そして、このアルカリ分の付着による脱硝性能の低下と、上述のバナジウム分の付着によるSO3 転化率の上昇とが、脱硝触媒の活性(性能)低下の主な要因となっている。

【0005】従って、このように活性の低下した脱硝触媒の脱硝性能を回復する必要があるが、従来においては、単に使用済み触媒を新品と交換して問題の解決を図ることが一般的であった。しかし、この場合、経済的負担が大きいという欠点がある。また、使用済み触媒を蓚酸等の他の有機酸溶液で洗浄することにより再生する方法が試みられているが(特公平4-21545号公報)、蓚酸は毒性を有しCOD (chemical oxygen demand)も高いことから、その排水処理が容易でない。

【0006】そこで、本発明の目的は、比較的廉価かつ 処理の容易な薬剤によって使用済み脱硝触媒の洗浄を行い、その活性を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及び装 置を提供することである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために請求項1の発明は、重質油焚きボイラ等での使用によりNa, K分が付着して脱硝率が低下し、また燃料中に含まれるバナジウム分が付着してS〇。転化率が上昇した脱硝触媒を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生方法において、上記脱硝触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で洗浄するように構成されている。【0008】請求項2の発明は、上記脱硝触媒を上記0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で洗浄する前に水で洗浄し、上記触媒に付着したNa, K分を除去するように構成されている。

【0009】請求項3の発明は、燃料中に含まれるバナジウム分が付着してSO3 転化率が上昇した脱硝触媒の性能及び活性を再生する脱硝触媒の活性再生装置において、上記脱硝触媒を収容すると共に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液で満たされる洗浄槽と、上記洗浄槽に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とを洗浄液として供給する洗浄液供給手段と、上記洗浄液を循環する洗浄液循環手段とを備えて構成されている。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の好適実施の形態を 添付図面により説明する。 焼システムにおいては、排ガス中の窒素酸化物(NO_{χ})を除去するため、ボイラの後段に脱硝装置が設けられる。図1に、そのような脱硝装置1が概略的に示されている。脱硝装置1の上流側には図示されないボイラ等が接続され、その下流側には同じく図示されない後段の諸装置(χ CP L P 、 脱硫装置あるいは煙突等)が接続される。

【0012】脱硝装置1の内部には、酸化チタンを主成分とする脱硝触媒2が触媒バスケット(図示されず)に収容されて設置されている。また、脱硝装置1の入口部には、NH。注入装置3が図示されるように接続され、NH。注入装置3は、脱硝装置1入口部のダクトを介して脱硝装置1に導入される排ガス中にアンモニアを注入するように構成される。

【0013】脱硝装置1に隣接して、使用済みの脱硝触媒を洗浄するための洗浄槽4が設置される(図1参照)。洗浄槽4には、脱硝触媒2を洗浄(本洗浄)するとき洗浄槽4に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とを洗浄液として供給する洗浄液供給手段5が接続される。なお、この洗浄液供給手段5を、0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液を供給するクエン酸水溶液使給手段(図示されず)と、0.1~20%硫酸水溶液を供給する硫酸水溶液供給手段(図示されず)とに分離して構成してよいのは勿論である。洗浄槽4には、また、洗浄槽4内の洗浄液をボンプ8を介して循環する洗浄液循環手段7が、図示されるように設けられる。

【0014】この洗浄槽4及びこれに付随の上記の各手段5.7,8が、本発明の脱硝触媒活性再生装置10を構成する。

【0015】なお、この脱硝触媒活性再生装置10を可動に構成し、これを脱硝装置1の脱硝触媒2を洗浄するときだけ脱硝装置1に隣接した位置に移動させてよいのは、勿論である。また、本発明の脱硝触媒活性再生装置10を脱硝装置1から離れた場所に設置し、脱硝装置1から取り外した脱硝触媒2を脱硝触媒活性再生装置10に移送して洗浄を行ってもよい。

【0016】燃料が燃焼されて発生した排ガスが、脱硝装置1に導入される。このとき NH_3 注入装置3によって、排ガスに NH_3 が注入される。脱硝装置1に導入された排ガス及 UNH_3 は、脱硝触媒2において酸化チタン等の脱硝触媒に接触する。すると、排ガス中に含まれる窒素酸化物 (NO_X) 及 UNH_3 が脱硝触媒に接触することにより、 NO_X (主にNO) が NH_3 によって窒素に還元されて、脱硝が行われる。

【0017】このように脱硝処理された排ガスは、後段の諸装置(脱硫装置,煙突等)に導入され、最終的には 大気排出される。

【0018】さて、上記の脱硝処理過程において、脱硝 装置1の脱硝触媒2には、燃料中に含まれるバナジウム のように触媒の脱硝活性を低下させる。

【0019】そこで、本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法においては、上記の脱硝触媒活性再生装置10によって、脱硝触媒2に付着したV分及びNa、K分(以下、Na分と称する)を洗浄・除去することにより、活性(性能)の低下した脱硝触媒の活性の再生を図る。以下、その方法を説明する。

【0020】まず、V分、Na分等が付着して触媒活性の低下した脱硝触媒2を、クレーン等により脱硝装置1から取り出し、洗浄前の準備作業として、エアブローによる煤塵除去(エアーブロー)及び水による子備洗浄を行う。エアーブローにより、(脱硝)触媒2に付着した煤塵等が除去され、又、水による子備洗浄により、Na分等のアルカリ分が溶出する。

【0021】煤塵及びNa分等を除去された触媒2は、次に、洗浄槽4内に移される。洗浄液供給手段5によって、0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とが、洗浄槽4内に洗浄液として供給される。このとしき、0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とを、それぞれ別々の供給手段によって洗浄槽4内に供給してよいのは勿論である。洗浄槽4内に供給された洗浄液は、洗浄液循環手段7により、ボンプ8を介して適宜循環され、この結果触媒2が洗浄液によって効果的に洗浄される(本洗浄)。

【0022】上記の本洗浄において、洗浄槽4に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液が供給されると、洗浄槽4内に酸性且つ還元性の雰囲気がもたらされる。この酸性且つ還元性の雰囲気においては、図3に示されるようにバナジウムがイオン化し易くなるので、触媒2に付着していたバナジウム分がイオン化して溶出し、結果的にV分等が触媒2から除去される。また、この本洗浄によって、予備洗浄で除去しきれなかったNa分等が確実に除去される。

【0023】上述のように、本洗浄において使用される クエン酸水溶液の濃度は、0.1~30%であるのが望まし く、一方、硫酸水溶液の濃度は、0.1~20%であるのが 望ましい。また、洗浄時間は0.1~4時間、固液比

((洗浄)溶液の体積/触媒の体積)は0.5~7倍容量が適当であるが、これらの条件は、洗浄される触媒の状態、洗浄液の濃度等によって適宜変更してよい。洗浄時の温度については、常温~60℃が望ましい。

【0024】図2に、この本洗浄を、固液比3もしくは7. 洗浄温度60℃,洗浄時間2時間という条件の下1)4%クエン酸水溶液のみ、固液比3、2)10%クエン酸水溶液のみ、固液比3、3)10%クエン酸水溶液+4.6%硫酸水溶液、固液比3、4)15%クエン酸水溶液+10%硫酸水溶液、固液比3、5)15%クエン酸水溶液+10%硫酸水溶液、固液比3、6)20%クエン酸水溶液のみ、固液比3の6つのバターンで行ったときの実験結

X100

O₅ 洗浄率について示されている。 【0025】ちなみに、 【0026】 【数1】

(洗浄後の脱硝率) - (洗浄前の脱硝率)

脱硝半再生平(片) =

(フレッシュ触媒の脱硝率) ー(洗浄前の脱硝率)

(洗浄前のSO3転化率) - (洗浄後のSD3転化率)

S O 3 転化率再生率 (%) = ×100

(洗浄前のSO3転化率) ー(フレァシュ触媒のSO3転化率)

【0027】である。

【0028】図2から明らかなように、6つの実験パターンの全ての場合において脱硝率再生率は100%であった。すなわち、触媒2に付着していたNa2 O等のアルカリ分が、予備洗浄及び本洗浄によってほぼ完全に除去されることが判明した。また、触媒2を15%クエン酸水溶液,固液比3で洗浄した場合及び15%クエン酸水溶液+10%硫酸水溶液,固液比7で洗浄した場合においては、共にSO3 転化率再生率が83%以上、触媒V2 O5 洗浄率が84.9%という良好な結果が得られている。

【0029】つまり、本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法に基づき、脱硝触媒を水で予備洗浄した後に0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び0.1~20%硫酸水溶液を用いて本洗浄を行った場合、従来の蓚酸を用いた洗浄に比肩する優れた洗浄効果がもたらされ、脱硝率が100%に回復すると共にSO。転化率が大きく減少し、SO。転化率においてもほぼ使用前のフレッシュな状態に戻る(再生される)。

【0030】なお、本実施の形態においては、本洗浄の 準備作業としてのエアブロー及び予備洗浄を洗浄槽4の 外で行うが、これを触媒2を洗浄槽4内に設置してか ら、洗浄槽4内で行ってもよいのは勿論である。また、 洗浄槽4内の洗浄液を循環する洗浄液循環手段7とし て、ポンプによる循環以外の他の循環手段を用いてもよ いのは勿論である。

【0031】上記のように本洗浄が行われてV分及びNa分等の除去が終了した後、脱硝触媒2は、再び水によって洗浄される。これによって、(本洗浄で硫酸水溶液が使用されたため)脱硝触媒2に付着している可能性のある硫酸が洗い落とされる(すすぎ)。すすぎが終了すると、洗浄槽4からクレーン等で取りだされて乾燥される(自然乾燥)。乾燥の終了した脱硝触媒2は、脱硝装置1内に再び設置される。

【0032】なお、上記のすすぎ及び乾燥について、乾燥を(すすぎ液を抜いた)洗浄槽4内で行う、あるいは

々の変更が可能であることは、勿論である。

【0033】以上、本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法及びこれに基づく脱硝触媒の活性再生装置によれば、V分及びNa分等が付着して活性の低下した脱硝装置の脱硝触媒を先ず水で洗浄してNa分等を除去し、次にこの触媒を0.1~30%方とでNa分等を除去することにより、脱硝触媒のSO。転化率を低下させると共に脱硝率を上昇させ、触媒の活性をほぼ完全に回復させることができる。つまり、本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法により、活性の低下した使用済み脱硝触媒の(上昇した)SO。転化率及び(低下した)脱硝率を、フレッシュな脱硝触媒のSO。転化率及び脱硝率とほぼ同程度まで低下あるいは向上できる。

[0034]

【発明の効果】以上、要するに、本発明に係る脱硝触媒 の活性再生方法及び装置によれば、以下の優れた効果が もたらされる。

【0035】(1) バナジウム分が付着してSO。 転化率が上昇した使用済み脱硝触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液と0.1~20%硫酸水溶液とを用いて洗浄することにより、バナジウム分が容易にイオン化して触媒から溶出する。その結果、洗浄された触媒のSO。 転化率が大幅に低下し、約84%という高い再生率でフレッシュな触媒に近い状態に再生される。よって、SO。の増加が原因となって起こるダクトの腐食、酸性硫安の発生が防止される

【0036】(2) Na分等のアルカリ分が付着して脱硝性能の低下した(すなわち、活性の低下した)使用済み、脱硝触媒を水で洗浄することにより、アルカリ分が溶出して触媒から除去される。その結果、洗浄された触媒の脱硝率が、フレッシュな脱硝触媒と同程度に向上する。【0037】(3) 本発明の方法において用いられるクエン酸は無害な有機酸であり、この点でも、毒性の強い蓚

【0038】(4) 触媒を0.1~30%クエン酸水溶液及び

酸等を用いる従来の方法より優れている。

の処理が簡便 (水によるすすぎと自然乾燥のみ) であるにもかかわらず、極めて高い脱硝率再生率(100%)及びS〇。転化率再生率(84.0%) が得られる。一方、蓚酸等を用いる従来の方法の場合、所望の脱硝率再生率を達成するためには、洗浄した触媒を触媒活性成分であるタングステン化合物の溶液に含浸してタングステン化合物を担持させた後、定着のため焼成する必要があり、この点でも、本発明の脱硝触媒活性再生方法の方が優れている。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生装置及びこれが付随する脱硝装置の概略図(一部断面図)である。

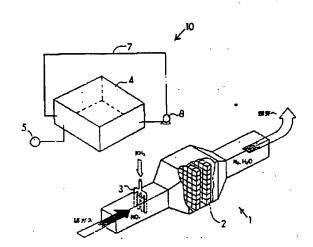
【図2】本発明の脱硝触媒の活性再生方法において、ク

エン酸水溶液濃度、硫酸水溶液濃度及び固液比の異なる6つのパターンで洗浄した場合の脱硝率再生率、SO。 転化率再生率及び触媒 V。O。洗浄率を示す図である。 【図3】 V。O。(及びその他のバナジウム酸化物) が、p H 及び酸化還元雰囲気の変化に伴いどのようにイオン化されるかを示す図である。

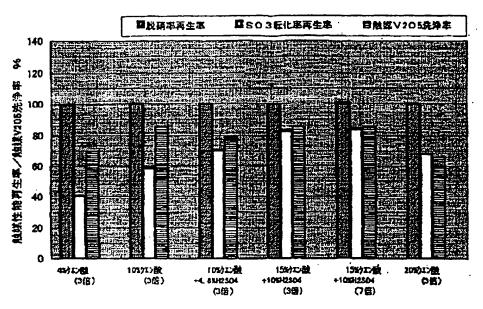
【符号の説明】

- 2 脱硝触媒
- 4 洗浄槽
- 5 洗浄液供給手段
- 7 洗浄液循環手段
- 10 脱硝触媒活性再生装置

【図1】



【図2】



対媒洗浄による触媒性能回復率/触媒V205洗浄率

			建模组	再生串	SOS性化基	再生率	無提V205	货净率		
الأوما (80, B		0. 65		0.30			
欲き取り触媒		Į	76. 7		4.90		0.83			
45012後	(2倍)	- 1	81. 2	100, 0	3.18	40.5	0.46	69.8		
10以)工/破	(3倍)	1	82. D	100.0	2.40	58.8	0.58	84, 9		
10891:AB+4. 6XH2SD-1 (3		(3	82.3	100.0	1, 90	70.6	0.41	79. 2		
15 X/12磁+109/0 504 (3		(3	82.4	100.0	1.36	83.3	0.38	84. 9		
1589 x:/数十109Ht\$04 (7		(7	82,3	100,0	1.33	84. O	0.38	84, 9		
2087工/融	(SQ_		82. 3	100.0	2.00	68.2	0.48	66. O		

<触媒洗浄桑件>

<触媒性館計測条件>

法并触媒1亿"

; 20□×100L×1*

; 选条触媒の3倍/7倍容量

A V 後 : \$03 阮化年計測: 8.1 mCN/m2h-; 段琦率計劃 ; 12.5 mGN/m2h

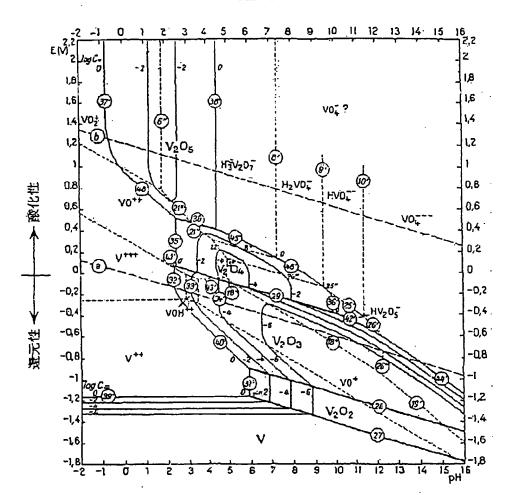
光净波比 失净温度 以约条式

; 60°C ; 25共國

1723展 : 380 ℃

#H3/ND ; 0.83





フロントページの続き

(51)Int.Cl.⁶ B O 1 J 21/20

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識別記号

FΙ